

JAPANESE MEDICAL MATERIAL

297179

NATAGON

(Sodium Phenylpropionate)

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MEDICAL ANALYSIS SECTION
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NATAGON

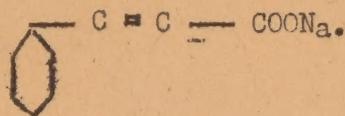
(Sodium Phenylpropionate)

SOURCE: Kyoto, Japan.

IMPORTANCE: Not previously reported. The sodium salt of an unsaturated organic acid intended as an inhalant for laryngeal tubercular infections. No identical product is listed in available standard American references.

DESCRIPTION: Ten cubic centimeters of a clear yellowish solution with a characteristic odor is contained in an amber bottle which is packaged in a cardboard container.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL INFORMATION: Natagon is a 20% solution of sodium phenylpropionate,



It is available in 25 cc. and 100 cc. sizes and is intended to be diluted with water in the ratio of 2.5/100 for use by inhalation.

Natagon is employed for the local treatment of laryngeal tuberculosis. It is claimed that there is no danger associated with its use, nor, are there any untoward secondary reactions.

A translation of the literature enclosed with the product is part of this report and includes its chemistry, pharmacological action, advantages, dosage and directions, indications, and manufacturer.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

Figure 1 - Closed package of Natagon

Figure 2 - Open package of Natagon

Figure 3 - Natagon literature



Figure 1 - Closed package of Natagon



Figure 2 - Open package of Natagon

ナタコン

NATAGON

組成及基原

本剤は無色澄明の液にして、フェニールアロビオール酸ナトリウム $C_6H_5C\equiv C-COONa$ 10%を含有す。

フェニールアロビオール酸は桂皮酸の誘導体にして、桂皮酸が結核に應用せられしは既に其歴史古く一八八八年米國の Sayre がベルベラムを結核性脊椎炎に用ひて良結果を得たるに始まり、其後 Landerer によりてベルベラムの有効成分が桂皮酸なることを確認せられ、其ナトリウム塩を結核に應用せり。其後 Bulling, Elkan, Wies 等によりて桂皮酸ナトリウムより更に強く菌抑制的に働く誘導体フェニールアロビオール酸が創製せられ、更に進んで「フェニールアロビオール酸」が提唱されたるものにして、フェニールアロビオール酸は、フェニールアロビオール酸に比して殺菌、深達作用強きのみならず持続作用を併有するを以て喉頭結核の局部治療剤として最も合理的のものなり。

作用

吸入によりて直接喉頭部に深達せしめ、特異の殺菌作用と、反応性炎症の歛伏せる局所に、局胞性充血を惹起せしむることによりて症状を軽快せしむるものなり。

療法

元來喉頭結核は喉頭に原發すること甚に稀にして、多くは他に原發地を有し、何等かの傳染経路をとつて喉頭に播種地を形成するものが其大多数を占め、殊に肺結核に播種するを其最たるものとす。

喉頭結核の治療法は大凡そ之を「一般的療法」「薬物的療法」「外科的手術療法」及び「光線療法」の四種に大別せらる。勿論喉頭結核が、結核症の一分症に過ぎずとせば一般全身療法の必要最もくべからざることは言を俟たぬ處にして、如何に局所に適切なる療法を施すも、患者の一般状態に留意して最も適切なる一般療法を併せ行ふに非ざれば、到底治療の期待し難きは當然の事なれども、喉頭結核は解剖學的關係よりして、局所療法に重きを置かざるも亦理由なきに非す。唯手術療法又は光線療法が良効果を期待せらるゝも要するに之等療法に對する適應症の撰定如何によりて決定せらるゝものにして、撰定を誤るゝか或は無定見に之を應用せられたる場合は不幸なる轉歸を招來すること稀ならず、而かも絶對的な適應症の判定は甚く困難なり。之れ適切にして終ての症状に應用し得べき局所的薬物療法の要望せらるゝ所以にして、ナタコンは此の要求に應じて創製されたるものなり。

即ち

特徴

- 本療法は外科的手術療法又は光線療法の如き、耽著なる適應症の確定を要せず、總ての喉頭結核症例に應用することを得(用法簡便にして副作用なし)
- 未だ潰瘍を形成せざるものには極めて有効にして、聲帯の發性のみを來せる所謂結核性喉頭カタルは本療法のみによりて治癒せしむることを得。
- 既に潰瘍を形成せる症例に於ても肺病竈が輕度にして潰瘍の餘り大でない限り、之を消失せしむ。
- 一般に本療法の開始により自覺症状が軽減せられ祛痰容易となり食慾の増進を見る。

用法用量

本剤二・五ccに水を加へて一〇〇ccとなし
一回の吸入に用ひ(一日二回行ふ)

適應症

喉頭結核

包装

二・五cc 二・四〇 一〇〇cc 八・五〇



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Translation of Accompanying Literature

NATAGON

(Inhalant for laryngeal tuberculosis)

General:

Natagon is a colorless, transparent fluid containing 20% of sodium phenylpropiolic acid ($C_6H_5C=C - COO Na$). Phenylpropiolic acid is a derivative of cinnamic acid, an old medicinal for tuberculosis. In 1888 good results were obtained by Dr. Sayre, an American, who used balsam of peru for tubercular myelitis. Later Dr. Landerer used balsam of peru and identified the active ingredient as cinnamic acid. Drs. Bulling, Elhan and Wies then used phenylpropionic acid. It showed greater control of the bacillus than was experienced with the sodium salt of cinnamic acid. Soon phenylpropiolic acid was announced. It possessed greater sterilizing and penetrating action than phenylpropionic acid and also showed expectorant action. It is the best medicine for the local treatment of laryngeal tuberculosis.

Action:

When inhaled, Natagon causes congestion of the blood in the affected areas. Its antiseptic and penetrating action soon relieves the symptoms.

Treatment:

Laryngeal tuberculosis is usually caused by a tubercular infection in a part of the body which communicates with the larynx. Treatment can be divided into general therapy, medical and surgical treatment and ray therapy. If the laryngeal infection is subordinate to another tubercular infection, it is useless to attempt to cure this local infection. General therapy is necessary. From autopsies, we have learned that local treatment of tuberculosis infections is important. We must carefully decide whether surgical or ray therapy would be beneficial since death may be the result of improper choice. Natagon is the answer to the need for a medicinal for the local treatment of tuberculosis.

Advantages:

Differing from surgical or ray therapy, this treatment is not dangerous and may be used on all tubercular laryngeal infections. Secondary reactions will not be noted. Laryngeal tubercular catarrh can be cured with Natagon. It is very effective if ulcers have not formed. In the case of small ulcers, Natagon will eliminate the ulcer, provided the lung infection is not too far advanced. Generally, treatment with Natagon decreases the subjective symptoms, eases expectoration, and increases the appetite.

Dosages and Directions:

One inhalation - 2.5 cc. in sufficient water to make 100 cc.
(Inhale twice a day)

Indications:

Laryngeal Tuberculosis.

Packaging:

25 cc.	-	¥ 2.40
100 cc.	-	¥ 8.50

Nippon Shin-yoku (New Drug) Co., Ltd.

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Phone: Honkyoku 1949, 1948

Book transfer savings account Osaka No. 1412